

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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CAPEHART QUESTIONS EFFECT OF FTC POLICIES AND CEMENT CASE DECISION ON COST OF CANNED FOODS

Senator Homer E. Capehart this week raised the question of how the Federal Trade Commission's pricing policies and the Supreme Court's decision in the cement case will affect "the cost upon food, particularly canned goods which are generally processed close to the fields where they are grown and then sold throughout the country."

In formally opening a Senate subcommittee inquiry into what pricing policies may be independently and competitively pursued by businessmen, Senator Capehart posed this question, among others, to a 46-man Advisory Council composed of representatives of industry, labor and agriculture, appointed to advise it on pricing policies.

Senator Capehart is chairman of the Senate Trade Policies Committee, a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which was created last June (S. Res. 241) to conduct a full and complete inquiry into:

"1. The existing legislation concerning Government policy affecting the activities of the Federal Trade Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission and the impact of these policies as interpreted by the Supreme Court with particular relation to the basing point or freight equalization
(Please turn to page 320)

Cost of USDA Inspection

An increase in some of the fees charged by the Production and Marketing Administration for the inspection of canned fruits and vegetables will be charged beginning September 16, when revised regulations governing the USDA inspection service become effective.

The increase in fees is the major change in inspection rules. The new regulations also provide for inspection service on fruits and vegetables processed by methods other than canning, which already had been covered.

The revised regulations were published in the *Federal Register* of September 11. Copies of the regulation also are available at the Department of Agriculture.

N.C.A. Claims Division

In response to requests from members, an article describing the operations of the N.C.A. Claims Division has been prepared by the Association staff. It is planned to prepare and publish similar statements covering other Association activities. The information on the Claims Division is on page 317.

Wage and Hour Postpones Enforcement of Overtime Rules

Administrator W. R. McComb of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, Department of Labor, on September 14 postponed enforcement scheduled to begin September 15 of his revised interpretations of the overtime requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act. (See INFORMATION LETTER of July 17, page 267.)

Postponement will continue until the Supreme Court acts on the pending petition for a rehearing of the longshoremen's back wage suits involved in *Bay Ridge Operating Co. v. Aaron* and *Huron Stevedoring Corp. v. Blue*. The Supreme Court decision in these cases, handed down June 7, 1948, necessitated the Division's revised interpretations.

McComb emphasized that postponement of enforcement action by the Division is "simply an assurance that the Government will not institute court actions on this one phase of the Fair Labor Standards Act until the Supreme Court disposes of the petition for rehearing." He added that "in my opinion, the postponement does not create a good faith defense against employee suits which might be filed to recover overtime compensation for the period since the Supreme Court's decision, from employers who have not conformed their overtime pay practices to that decision."

Canned Foods Price Story Is Told by Many Sources

The wide distribution of the Association's canned foods price publicity has resulted in publication of the N.C.A. price story by a Buffalo columnist who received a copy of the August 28 reprint from a Buffalo food broker.

The price story was told in a column entitled "Business and Industry," by Leonard G. Feldman, in the *Courier-Express* of Buffalo, N. Y. The columnist explained that his attention was called to the N.C.A. release by Norm Mohr, president of the Buffalo Food Brokers Association.

Francis H. Leggett & Co.'s Cincinnati division, to whom the Association sent copies of the August 28 reprint, sent in a copy of a story published in the *Cincinnati Post*, which has a circulation of 152,800. The *Post's* story states:

"A penny-for-penny analysis of the housewife's budget problems, made by the National Canners Association, shows that canned fruit and vegetable prices have increased only 57.7 percent over 1939 averages. Bread has gone up 63 percent. The average increase of all foodstuffs is 116.8 percent."

The reference to bread prices apparently reflected the efforts of the American Bakers Association, which issued a press release on September 3 analyzing Bureau of Labor Statistics figures in much the same way as the N.C.A. has been doing. The *American Grocer* combined N.C.A. and ABA releases into an over-all price story on September 8.

Bakery products are next to canned fruits and vegetables as least expensive
(Please turn to page 316)

Canadians Consult N.C.A.

P. R. Robinson, secretary-manager of the newly-formed Canadian Food Processors Association, visited Association headquarters in Washington recently, and discussed the organization and work of the N.C.A. with a view toward adapting some of its procedures for use in assisting the membership of the new Canadian group.

Invitations to Bid

Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif. (Western Branch).

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration Building, Washington 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is \$10,000 or over.

The Army has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

CANNED APRICOTS—7,300 dozen No. 2½ and 7,948 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due at Oakland under serial No. QM-04-493-49-72 by Sept. 20.

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE—251,592 dozen No. 2 and 147,563 dozen 46-oz. cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-49-263 by Sept. 21.

CANNED PEAS—29,200 dozen No. 2 and 19,508 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-49-271 by Sept. 21.

CANNED TOMATOES—44,716 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-49-269 by Sept. 22.

CANNED CHERRIES—16,268 dozen No. 2 or 3,000 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-49-294 by Sept. 22.

CANNED POULTRY—72,000 pounds each of boned chicken and turkey, in 25-oz. cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-49-286 by Sept. 23.

CANNED LIMA BEANS—6,134 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-49-254 by Sept. 24.

CANNED LIMA BEANS—6,024 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-49-320 by Sept. 24.

The Veterans Administration has requested sealed bids to furnish the following:

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—5,654 quart bottles. Bids due under Invitation No. 68-B by Sept. 27.

Canned Foods Price Story

(Concluded from page 315)

sive of all foods, according to BLS. After the N.C.A. had issued its August 28 reprint, the bakers group advised the N.C.A. that it had seen the canned foods price story in print, and then asked for sample copies, which were supplied.

The Association learned this week of further distribution of the N.C.A. price story. W. H. Sherman, secretary of the Association of New York State Canners, Inc., sent copies of the N.C.A. release to all of the canners in that State with the suggestion that it be turned over to local editors for publication.

He reported immediate results with publication of the price story in the Newark, N. Y., *Courier-Gazette*, which has a total circulation of about 3,500 in three communities. He has since reported that he has heard that the story has been published in several additional weekly papers in up-state New York.

The Northwest Canners Association, through its secretary, C. R. Tulley, sent copies of the N.C.A. price story to its members. The release was prepared so that each canner might write in his own name as authority for the statement that canned foods prices are down, and thereby give the story a local aspect which editors might be more willing to feature.

C. C. Rathbun, secretary of the Florida Canners Association, reported that the Tampa *Tribune*, with a circulation of over 90,000, reproduced the N.C.A. release in full last week.

The Marshall Canning Co., Marshalltown, Iowa, reported that the N.C.A. price story was published in the Des Moines *Register*, circulation 215,000, and the Marshalltown *Times-Republican*, circulation 12,268, and that it has instructed wholesale branch managers to bring the story to the attention of local editors.

The Frank Pure Food Co., Racine, Wis., reported that copies of the reprint were sent to 12 Wisconsin newspapers with a total circulation of over 700,000.

The Vincennes Packing Corp., Vincennes, Ind., sent a clipping of the price story which had been published in the Vincennes *Sun-Commercial*, which has a circulation of over 13,500.

The brokerage firm of Hale-Halsell Co., McAlester, Okla., was supplied this week with 40 copies of the August 28 reprint, which, the brokers said, would be "placed in the hands of our salesmen and managers immediately, so that they, in turn, may make use of them in telling this story to their retail grocery customers."

It is expected that the Bureau of Labor Statistics will issue its cost of living index for August sometime next week.

Convention Rooms

The clerical work on assignment of rooms requested by canners and brokers for the 1949 Canners Convention is underway. It is hoped that notices of specific room assignments can be sent to the members and their brokers beginning in October. Any member who has not sent in his request for room reservations, along with the list of canned foods brokers for whom he wants the Association to make reservations should do so at once.

FOREIGN RELIEF

ECA Authorizes Purchases Of Canned Foods for ERP

Purchase of \$900,000 worth of canned concentrated orange juice for delivery to the United Kingdom under the European Recovery Program has been authorized by the Economic Cooperation Administration, the ECA announced this week. The concentrate is being purchased in this country by the British Ministry.

This authorization will raise to over one million dollars the total purchases of canned citrus approved by the ECA since the start of Marshall Plan operations April 4. The ECA advised the Association that as of September 14, it had authorized purchases of 1,476 long tons of canned citrus costing \$1,010,000.

The ECA also stated that its total authorizations through September 14 include 2,946 long tons of canned vegetables and vegetable preparations valued at \$775,853, and 344 long tons of canned fish worth \$128,000. These total authorizations are not for purchases exclusively within the United States, but are computed without regard to the country where purchases were to be made.

DEATH

William L. Thompson Dies

William L. Thompson, 69, former president and chairman of the board of the Columbia River Packers Association, Inc., died September 12 at Astoria, Ore. He was for several years a member of the advisory board, Northwest Branch, National Canners Association.

Born in Wisconsin, Mr. Thompson had spent much of his life in Oregon, both at Pendleton and Portland, as a banker, and once was vice president of the First National Bank in Portland. He moved to Astoria in 1928. He was president of the Columbia River Packers Association until 1939, when he became chairman of the board.

His son, Edward W. Thompson, is president of the Columbia River Packers Association, Inc.

CLAIMS

CANNERS ARE PROTECTED BY THE N.C.A. CLAIMS SERVICE

The following article describing the operations of the N.C.A. Claims Division has been prepared by the Association staff in response to requests from canners for such information.

One of the most important of the numerous services the National Canners Association gives its members is protection against unwarranted consumer claims. These complaints range all the way from minor claims arising from foreign material to major claims of sickness and death. Prior to World War II, the number of claims handled averaged a little over 2,000 a year. During the war, when the volume of canned foods consumed by civilians was smaller, the number of claims declined. During the last two years, however, consumer claims have increased materially. During the first half of 1948, 987 claims were handled, compared with 625 cases during the first half of 1947.

Forrest Heaton, Director of the N.C.A. Claims Division, is assisted by Albert Brown and Roy Barker. In addition, three girls handle the stenographic work and assist in the vast amount of clerical work the job entails. Association staffs at San Francisco and Seattle, in addition to their regular duties, work with the Washington office in the handling of claims against canners located in the Western part of the United States. The N.C.A.'s general counsel also participates actively in this work.

Necessity of Thorough Investigation and Preparation

There is also a corps of workers in the field. Trained investigators are available at various strategic points throughout the United States. This enables them to investigate a claim quickly, regardless of where it originates. *Getting the facts* is of vital importance. Thus, experience has taught that a timely and thorough investigation, even though costly, is indispensable. The Association maintains arrangements in a large number of cities with attorneys who are experienced in handling consumer claims against canned foods. For many years, N.C.A. counsel has prepared a digest of food cases that is kept up to date. This legal background, which is supplied to attorneys handling food cases, minimizes the legal research cost in each case. Expert witnesses frequently are needed when cases are brought to trial; thus, it is necessary to have available doctors, dentists and various other professionals on whom the Association can call for expert testimony when needed.

The Association's Research Laboratory staffs in Washington and San

Francisco are indispensable to the successful operation of the Claims service, because they provide chemists, bacteriologists and other technical talent especially trained in this field. Many a consumer complaint case owes its successful settlement to the expert technical testimony given by a member of the Laboratory staff. Expert testimony given under oath regarding the wholesomeness of canned foods, the care with which foods are handled in the cannery, and the efficient processing methods employed, has a distinct public relations value.

Method of Handling Cases

Following are the details of how one of the cases is handled:

The consumer usually makes a claim against the retailer from whom he purchased the can. The retailer in turn passes it on to the canner. The canner, if a member of N.C.A., turns the matter over to the Claims Division, and from that point Director Heaton takes over. He immediately dispatches an investigator, who promptly obtains the essential facts. The investigator's report, together with comments and suggestions concerning procedure, is sent immediately to the canner. If the facts indicate the case is well founded and the canner elects to authorize a reasonable settlement, the Claims Division, in consultation with counsel, acts as intermediary in arriving at an agreement for settlement between canner and consumer.

If the investigation indicates that the claim is not well founded, and the canner chooses to deny liability, the consumer is so notified. Should the consumer press the case, and if on consultation with N.C.A. counsel it is decided to defend, the Division will retain defense counsel where the suit is filed. The advantage of having attorneys experienced in the defense of suits of this type, located in each of the cities where suits may be filed, is invaluable to the canner. From this point on, preparation for trial is a cooperative job, involving the N.C.A. Claims Division, N.C.A. attorneys, and the canner. Because of its experience in handling many such cases, the Claims Division is well-qualified to assist in the preparation of the defense. In this connection the facilities and technicians of the Association's Research Laboratory, when needed, are brought into the case to prepare and present at the trial such expert testimony as may be required in the defense.

If the trial of the lawsuit results in a judgment for the plaintiff, the Divi-

sion, in consultation with general counsel, determines whether to appeal the case. In doing so, the record of the trial is reviewed to determine if there is any chance of successful appeal, and also whether the lawsuit if not appealed would create precedents which might adversely affect the trial of suits involving other canned products.

Special Protection in Serious Cases

The canner agrees, of course, to pay any judgment in the event of an adverse court decision. Special protection is accorded by the Association to a member in the event damages are assessed in excess of \$1,000. In such cases the member may ask the trustees of the N.C.A. Trust Indenture Fund to contribute from that fund the amount by which the judgment exceeds \$1,000. The limit, however, in any one case that the trustees may approve is \$24,000. It should be noted that the contribution which may be made from the protective fund is at the discretion of the trustees. Since establishment of the fund in 1932, the record shows that no request has been denied, and in all, 14 requests have been paid. The fact that in the last 16 years there have been only 14 cases in which the judgment or settlement exceeded \$1,000 shows the effectiveness of the Claims Division's handling of such cases.

There appears to be a trend in the courts to make tougher decisions in food cases. In recent years there has been a tendency in many States to do away with legal technicalities. This tendency frequently makes the defense more difficult, and, by the same token, makes it easier for claimants to recover damages. Also, juries appear to be affected by the current inflation, and there is a distinct tendency toward more liberal awards to claimants.

Protection during Membership

It should be apparent that the N.C.A. Claims Service is not an insurance. Basically, it was developed and is operated to protect the reputation and integrity of canned foods as a whole, since payment and attendant publicity on an unfounded claim reflects on the soundness of all canned foods. For this reason, it is in the interest of all canners to vigorously investigate and contest any and all claims that appear to be without foundation. *The Service affords protection to the member during the period of his membership against claims on all products packed by him that are eligible for dues assessment, regardless of when such products were packed.* It is thus a service not only to the member who is so unfortunate as to have a claim, but to all canners, because it discourages a racket that might readily develop if the Service had not created fear of prompt and vigorous action.

STATISTICS

INDICATED PRODUCTION OF CORN, SNAP BEANS, BEETS, LIMAS, KRAUT, AND PIMIENTOS CONTINUES ABOVE 1947

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued reports late September 10 on acreage and indicated production of tomatoes, sweet corn, snap

beans, beets, lima beans, cabbage, and pimientos for processing. The reports were summarized in last week's issue and now are reproduced in detail.

Tomato Prospects, Already Poor, Fell 6 Percent during August

Production prospects for processing tomatoes declined nearly 6 percent during August, largely because of disease damage and hot weather in many of the important States east of the Rocky Mountains, according to BAE. The September 1 prospective production of 2,538,200 tons is about 22 percent below the 1947 production of 3,268,500 tons, but is only 2 percent less than average.

On September 1 a yield of 5.95 tons was indicated. This compares with 6.30 tons obtained in 1947 and 5.23 tons for the 10-year (1937-46) average. Losses from tomato blight were especially severe along the Atlantic Coast from Virginia north to New Jersey. Hot dry weather in New York caused some injury to the crop in that State. Tomatoes in Indiana, Iowa, and the Ozarks also showed the effects of hot weather in August, but more favorable conditions prevailed in the western portion of the country.

Indicated production of tomatoes for processing in 1948, by States, as compared with 1947 production, is shown below:

State	10-yr. av. 1937-46	1947 revised	Indic. 1948
	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York.....	156,600	114,700	157,500
New Jersey.....	195,500	291,900	132,200
Pennsylvania....	131,600	192,600	117,000
Ohio.....	109,200	115,800	195,000
Indiana.....	459,300	415,800	477,000
Illinois.....	49,900	50,400	50,000
Michigan.....	36,700	26,800	47,400
Wisconsin.....	10,600	5,800	7,200
Iowa.....	20,200	6,300	6,400
Missouri.....	35,100	13,000	20,000
Delaware.....	45,000	54,400	25,500
Maryland.....	228,700	226,800	91,200
Virginia.....	95,100	105,800	61,200
S. Carolina.....	4,000	5,100	3,100
Florida.....	10,400	6,300	11,800
Kentucky.....	12,300	8,400	8,300
Tennessee.....	13,300	13,900	12,600
Arkansas.....	39,200	26,000	25,000
Oklahoma.....	2,800	4,000	4,200
Texas.....	40,100	31,500	47,000
Colorado.....	23,400	36,100	25,800
Utah.....	65,300	72,800	58,800
California.....	715,300	1,429,000	950,000
Other States ¹ ...	22,500	15,400	14,000
U. S. Total.	2,582,700	3,268,500	2,538,200

¹ Ala., Conn., Ga., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. Mex., N. C., Ore., Wash., and W. Va.

Yield of Snap Beans May Be One of the Highest on Record

Production of snap beans for processing, indicated at 181,600 tons by September 1 conditions, is about 4 percent less than the August 1 indicated production, according to BAE. The 1948 prospective production exceeds the 1947 production of 169,700 tons by 7 percent and the 10-year (1937-46) average production of 173,840 tons by 4 percent.

The indicated yield per acre on September 1 for the country as a whole is 1.86 tons per acre. This compares with 1.65 tons obtained in 1947 and 1.69 for the 10-year average. For the country as a whole, the yield now in prospect is the highest since 1925 when 2.05 tons were obtained.

Yield prospects declined during August in Maine, the Eastern Shore area, Tennessee and Wisconsin, but improvement in many other important States partially offset these reductions. Harvesting is expected to continue through September in most of the Northern States. In the South, where some acreage is usually planted for fall picking, harvesting will continue beyond September.

State	10-yr. av. 1937-46	1947 revised	Indic. 1948
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maine.....	4,980	5,600	4,900
New York.....	21,790	26,600	46,000
New Jersey.....	3,070	3,500	2,300
Pennsylvania....	5,920	9,200	5,600
Indiana.....	1,290	100	400
Michigan.....	8,680	4,100	8,000
Wisconsin.....	13,600	10,600	12,500
Missouri.....	1,220	800	1,100
Delaware.....	1,640	1,700	1,300
Maryland.....	16,830	11,100	8,700
Virginia.....	3,590	2,700	2,900
N. Carolina.....	1,960	1,600	1,200
S. Carolina.....	1,970	1,000	700
Georgia.....	1,910	1,200	1,200
Florida.....	12,640	9,000	8,400
Tennessee.....	5,480	6,000	3,500
Mississippi.....	2,070	2,600	1,400
Arkansas.....	11,100	5,900	9,700
Louisiana.....	2,500	1,400	1,200
Oklahoma.....	3,770	2,100	3,400
Texas.....	7,270	9,000	7,800
Colorado.....	3,370	3,400	4,000
Utah.....	2,800	900	1,300
Washington.....	6,500	9,600	9,550
Oregon.....	20,180	32,900	27,700
California.....	4,560	4,800	4,200
Other States ¹ ...	3,090	2,300	2,700
U. S. Total.	173,840	169,700	181,600

¹ Ala., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Ky., Mass., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo.

Cabbage Intended for Kraut Up by 9 Percent during August

The prospective 1948 production of cabbage for kraut, on acreage under contract, is 9 percent more than was indicated on August 1, according to BAE. The 77,500 tons of kraut cabbage in prospect for 1948 compare with 30,100 tons in 1947 and 82,770 tons for the 10-year (1937-46) average. These figures relate only to cabbage produced on acreage in the hands of processors.

The September 1 indicated yield on contract acreage is 10.2 tons. This compares with 6.82 tons obtained in 1947 and an average of 8.65 for the 10-year period. Illinois, Michigan and Washington are the only important States which failed to show improvement in yield prospects during August.

No official forecast is available as to the tonnage that may be purchased on the open market in 1948 for manufacture into kraut. An estimate of such purchases will be made December 17. Last year, a total of 71,000 tons of cabbage was utilized by kraut packers, of which 40,900 tons or 58 percent were purchased on the open market. During the 1937-46 period an average of 177,620 tons were made into kraut, of which 94,850 tons or 53 percent were open-market purchases.

Indicated production of cabbage for kraut, now under contract for 1948, as compared with last year, was reported by BAE as follows:

State	10-yr. av. 1937-46	1947 Tons	Indic. 1948 Tons
New York.....	20,240	6,000	18,200
Ohio.....	12,990	2,000	10,400
Indiana.....	6,910	12,800
Illinois.....	230
Michigan.....	5,000	700	2,600
Wisconsin.....	23,290	8,800	14,400
Minnesota.....	1,290	600	500
Colorado.....	280
Washington.....	2,930	2,600	3,000
Other States ¹ ...	9,610	9,400	15,600
U. S. Total.	82,770	30,100	77,500

¹ Fla., Iowa, Md., Mo., N. J., N. C., Ore., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, and Va.

Georgia To Have More Pimientos And Better Yield than Last Year

A total of 16,720 tons of pimientos for processing in Georgia is indicated for 1948, according to BAE. This is almost 7 percent above the 1947 production of 15,680 tons and 17 percent above the 10-year average.

A yield of 1.13 tons per acre was indicated on September 1. This compares with .98 tons obtained in 1947 and 1.10 tons for the 10-year average. Many peppers were blistered by the dry hot weather which prevailed during August in Georgia, but picking will probably continue through September.

Sweet Corn Prospects Declined About 3 Percent during August

Production prospects for sweet corn for processing declined about 3 percent during August, according to BAE. However, the September 1 indicated production of 1,212,700 tons is still 14 percent larger than the 1947 production of 1,066,400 tons and 18 percent above the 10-year (1937-46) average of 1,025,920 tons.

The yield of 2.57 tons per acre indicated on September 1 compares with 2.16 tons obtained in 1947 and 2.42 tons for the 10-year average. Yield prospects declined slightly during August in Maine, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Northwest. The crops in Delaware and Maryland developed under favorable conditions and the yields per acre being obtained are above average.

Production prospects for sweet corn for processing as compared with 1947 production by States were reported as follows:

State	10-yr. av. 1937-46 Tons	1947 revised Tons	Indic. 1948 Tons
Maine.....	41,740	33,500	33,900
New Hampshire.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vermont.....	2,840	1,300	2,500
New York.....	54,400	46,600	64,800
Pennsylvania.....	24,800	23,200	24,200
Ohio.....	48,250	46,200	42,600
Indiana.....	80,230	89,800	81,400
Illinois.....	167,290	127,100	133,600
Michigan.....	5,070	3,200	4,500
Wisconsin.....	132,700	219,300	220,000
Minnesota.....	195,290	172,000	226,200
Iowa.....	102,010	42,100	96,000
Nebraska.....	5,150	2,700	5,700
Delaware.....	6,920	13,300	14,000
Maryland.....	78,560	91,300	87,100
Virginia.....	1,230	1,600	900
Idaho.....	13,200	33,700	45,000
Utah.....	4,000	18,300	23,800
Washington.....	27,570	43,200	34,500
Oregon.....	12,260	37,300	29,000
Other States ¹ ...	20,690	19,100	30,200
U. S. Total.	1,025,920	1,066,400	1,212,700

¹ Ark., Colo., Mont., N. J., Okla., S. Dak., Tenn., Texas, and Wyo.

Production of Beets Above Last Year but Below Average

The September 1 indicated 1948 production of 79,700 tons of beets for canning is about 11 percent above the 1947 production of 71,600 tons, according to BAE. This compares with the 10-year (1937-46) average of 115,080 tons.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest in 1948 is 11,800 acres. This is 26 percent above the 1947 harvested acreage and 21 percent below average.

The September 1 indicated yield is 6.75 tons per acre. This compares with 7.64 tons obtained in 1947 and 7.36 tons for the average. Prolonged hot, dry weather in Wisconsin reduced yield prospects in that State. Below average yields are also indicated for Oregon and New Jersey but in New York a yield slightly above average is in prospect.

The following table shows indicated production of beets for 1948 as compared with last year's production, by States:

State	10-yr. av. 1937-46 Tons	1947 revised Tons	Indic. 1948 Tons
New York.....	39,200	11,300	21,100
New Jersey.....	5,300	2,500	4,700
Indiana.....	1,010	500	600
Michigan.....	6,910	4,500	5,400
Wisconsin.....	34,680	34,800	31,800
Oregon.....	13,610	9,400	7,600
Other States ¹ ...	14,350	8,600	8,500
U. S. Total.	115,080	71,600	79,700

¹ Calif., Colo., Ga., Ill., Iowa, La., Me., Md., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N. C., Ohio, Okla., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Va., and Wash.

Record Large Lima Bean Crop Of 61,810 Tons Is Foreseen

September 1 indications from lima bean processors point to a record large 1948 crop of 61,810 tons for canning or freezing, according to BAE. This is 11 percent above the 1947 production of 55,650 tons and almost twice the 10-year average.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 86,400 acres. This compares with 80,740 acres harvested in 1947 and 56,540 acres for the 10-year average. In determining the acreage for harvest in 1948, an allowance was made for abandoned or unharvested acreage about in line with the average loss of plantings for recent years.

A 1948 yield per acre of 1,431 pounds of shelled green lima beans was indicated on September 1. This compares with 1,380 pounds obtained in 1947 and 1,126 pounds for the 1937-46 period.

State	10-yr. av. 1937-46 Tons (shelled)	1947 revised Tons	Indic. 1948 Tons
New York.....	350	850	400
New Jersey.....	6,430	11,770	8,400
Pennsylvania.....	750	2,350	2,300
Ohio.....	420	320	320
Michigan.....	1,300	520	1,600
Wisconsin.....	1,500	2,400	2,700
Delaware.....	6,640	9,730	8,800
Maryland.....	1,090	1,910	1,960
Virginia.....	2,680	1,280	1,860
Utah.....	630	70	750
Washington.....	240	730	750
California.....	2,790	17,940	24,000
Other States ¹ ...	6,490	5,790	8,520
U. S. Total.	31,930	55,650	61,810

¹ Ark., Colo., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., N. C., Okla., Ore., and Tenn.

Forthcoming Meetings

- October 7-8—National Canners Association, Special Pea Aphid Meeting, Hotel Stevens, Chicago, Ill.
- October 14-16—Florida Cannery Association, 17th Annual Meeting, Soreno Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla.
- October 21-23—Texas Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Gran Hotel Ancira, Monterrey, Mexico.
- October 27—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- November 4-5—Ozark Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.
- November 8-9—Wisconsin Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.
- November 10-12—National Cannery Association, Board of Directors and Administrative Council, Fall Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.
- November 15-16—Illinois Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Chicago, Ill.
- November 15-17—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.
- November 18-19—Indiana Cannery Association, Fall Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.
- November 22-23—Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Hotel Savery, Des Moines, Iowa.
- November 22-23—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J.
- November 29-December 10—Association of New York State Cannery, Inc., Fieldmen's Short Course, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
- November 30-December 1—Pennsylvania Cannery Association, 34th Annual Convention, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.
- December 2-3—Georgia Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Hotel DeSoto, Savannah, Ga.
- December 9-10—Association of New York State Cannery, Inc., 63rd Annual Meeting, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.
- December 10—Michigan Cannery Association, Winter Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- December 14-15—Ohio Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Dushler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.
- December 16—Minnesota Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.
- January 6-7—Northwest Cannery Association, 1949 Annual Meeting, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.
- January 11-14—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, 1949 Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
- January 14-20—National Cannery Association, 42nd Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.
- January 15-19—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.
- February 9-11—Ozark Cannery Association, 41st Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.
- March 4-5—Utah Cannery Association, 87th Annual Convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- March 9-11—Cannery League of California, Annual Convention, Casa del Rey Hotel, Santa Cruz, Calif.
- April 12—Monterey Fish Processors Association, Annual Meeting, Monterey, Calif.

Trade Pricing Policies

(Concluded from page 315)

system of pricing and the impact upon small and large business and upon the consumers of the United States of the maintenance or discontinuance of said systems.

"2. Into the status of business enterprise in the United States, seeking to determine the extent and character of economic concentration and the effect of such concentration, and the status of free competitive business enterprise as affected by transportation and Federal trade regulations."

Senator Capehart told the Advisory Council, in its opening session September 15, that the Senate Committee wanted "to know whether uniform delivered prices, uniform zone prices, prices of manufacturers based on freight equalization, and prices reached by a seller in absorbing freight to meet the lower price of a competitor located closer to the customer are to the best interests of our national economy and the free enterprise system."

He pointed out that on three occasions between 1936 and 1940 the Congress had been asked by the Federal Trade Commission to pass legislation making freight absorption of this character illegal and that on each occasion the Congress declined to do so.

The Senator said that he did not feel Congress could "continue to avoid responsibility on this important question" and that it should "determine what is best for the Nation and put it into law." He made it clear that he opposed any pricing policy arrived at by conspiracy or collusion. He added, however, that "it would seem that a new pricing policy has now been put into effect without legislation by Congress" and that Congress should study its effect on the Nation to the extent that it goes beyond outlawing conspired prices.

In addition to Chairman Capehart's remarks, Senators Hawkes (N. J.) and McMahon (Conn.) told the Advisory Council that the subcommittee was approaching the problem with an open mind. Also on the Committee are Senators Brewster (Me.) and Johnson (Colo.).

The General Counsel to the committee, William Simon, also addressed the Advisory Council and stated that lawyers were sufficiently confused and in such disagreement as to the effect of the Supreme Court's decision in the cement case that he hoped Congress would enact legislation clarifying the subject and prescribing with understandable limitations the pricing policies which it feels are in accord with the public interest.

Northwest Branch Provides Canned Salmon Inspection

On account of the emergency arising from the longshoremen's strike at West Coast ports and the movement of canned salmon from Southeastern Alaska canneries to Prince Rupert, the N.C.A. Northwest Branch has arranged for the examination of canned salmon in Ketchikan and for sampling at Prince Rupert.

After receiving introductory comments, the Advisory Council met in executive session and agreed to meet again in Chicago on October 21. Meanwhile the Committee staff and counsel will continue to gather information from industry groups and other sources in pursuance of the study.

The Advisory Council is under the chairmanship of Melvin T. Copeland of the Harvard School of Business Administration. Members of the council include the following:

James H. Ackerman, president, Lawrence Portland Cement Co., New York, N. Y.; Harry Bird, Bird Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.; John W. Boatwright, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana; John C. Bowen, Lehigh-Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa.; Ivan M. Bridges, C. E. Erickson Co., Des Moines, Iowa; James Brownlee, Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, Conn.

Edward W. Carter, president, Broadway Department Stores, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; Walter L. Couse, president, Walter L. Couse & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Cris Dobbins, vice president and gen. mgr., Ideal Cement Co., Denver, Colo.; Paul V. Doolen, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

David Edwards, president, Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Nathaniel B. Engle, Uni-

versity of Washington; Charles W. Evert, Downing Box Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; William Fette, Jr., Schutter Candy Co., Chicago, Ill.; Norris W. Ford, Hartford, Conn.; Alexander Foster, Jr., Warner Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

A. P. Green, A. P. Green Fire Brick Co., Mexico, Mo.; Albert Goss, National Grange, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Albert Haring, University of Indiana; Herschel A. Holloper, Indiana State Chamber of Commerce; William L. Hutchison, president, United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.; Roy C. Ingersoll, Ingersoll Steel and Disk Division, Borg-Warner Corp., Chicago, Ill.

Frank A. Kemp, president, Great Western Sugar Co., Denver, Colo.; Julius Klein, American Security & Trust Co., Washington, D. C.; Allan Kline, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Leverett Lyon, Assn. of Commerce and Industry, Chicago, Ill.; Fred Maytag, II, Maytag Co., Newton, Iowa; James B. McCarthy, Notre Dame University; L. A. McQueen, General Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; Donald G. Mitchell, president, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., New York, N. Y.; James D. Mooney, president, and chairman of the board, Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Admiral Ben Moreell, Jones and Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Philip Murray, president, United Steel Workers, Washington, D. C.; Fred B. Orman, president, Gladdings-McBean Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; James O. Patton, president, National Farmers' Union, Denver, Colo.; Henning W. Prentiss, president, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa.

William M. Rand, president, Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.; N. D. Ruhm, Jr., president, Bates Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.; William Schoenberg, general president, United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph H. Sheppard, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Southon, Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Charles R. Tyson, president, John A. Robeling Sons Co., Trenton, N. J.; E. Cloud Wampler, president, Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. J. Weathered, president, Dallas Transfer and Terminal Warehouse Co., Dallas, Tex., and S. Clay Williams, chairman of the board, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

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